

## INDEX

*Page numbers in italics refer to figures and tables.*

- AAENYC. *See* Asian American Elders in New York City
- acculturation, xii, 95, 104, 113, 151; Asian American elders, characteristics of, 38–40, 41–42; co-residence and, 110; depression and, 71–72; eldercare influenced by, 93; elder status influenced by, 92; family and, 93–94, 124–25; grandparent caregiving and, 156; health care system and, 50; immigration experiences for, 38, 41; language proficiency for, 38–39, 41–42; living arrangements influenced by, 93–94; psychosocial well-being and, 71–72; volunteerism and, 157
- Activities of Daily Living (ADLs), 125, 129
- adaptation: Asian American elders, characteristics of, 38–40, 41–42; economic status for, 39–40, 42, 43; immigration experiences for, 38, 41; language proficiency for, 38–39, 41–42
- ADLs. *See* Activities of Daily Living
- Administration on Aging programs, 127
- age: Asian American elder immigration after 60, 3, 24, 87; distribution, 61; distribution, AAENYC study/U.S. Census on, 30, 32; grandparent caregiving and, 153; as sociodemographic variable, 61, 78, 81, 121; volunteerism and, 155
- aging: data of AAENYC study v. U.S. Census (2000), 26–29, 28; life course theory and, 67; population data, of AAENYC study/U.S. Census, 23–25. *See also* elders; productive aging
- Akiyama, H., 122
- Alien Land Law (1913), 5
- ancestors, importance of, 97, 102; in Asian cultures, 92; extended family and, 92, 93, 99, 101
- Andersen, R. M., 130–31
- Antonucci, T. C., 122–23
- API. *See* Asian and Pacific Islanders
- arthritis, 54, 55
- Asian American: caregiving relationship of, 84–85, 92; characteristics of traditional, 89–93; childhood socialization in, 90; diversity of, xi, 43–44, 162; grandparent caregiving of, 93, 145–46; growth rate, xi, 24–26; health disparities of, CDC on, 47; heterogeneity of, 3, 44, 162; historical application of, 3; historical background of, 4–9; twenty-four groups of, 1; Yuji Ichioka on, 3

- Asian American elders: AAENYC  
 research method of, xi–xii, 20–30, 30–32, 35–44, 41–42, 49–50; adaptation/acculturation characteristics of, 38–40, 41–42; Administration on Aging programs and, 127; Asian-friendly service environments for, 166–68; caregiving relationship of, 62, 84–85, 92; community-based services low use by, 125–26; demographic/sociodemographic characteristics of, 2, 20–44, 53, 61, 76, 78, 81, 121, 131–32, 156; depression/suicide risk for, 68–70, 166; depression underestimation of, 68–69; family friendly environments for, 168; filial obligation/responsibility in, 62, 88, 97, 99, 99–103, 105, 109; financial secure environment for, 163–64; foreign born, 1, 87, 87–88; formal services, utilization lack by, 128–29; future directions for, 169–71; immigration after age 60 by, 3, 87; intergenerational relationships and, 109–12; life course of, 10–18, 11–15, 67; linguistically friendly environment for, 164–65; mental health services under utilization by, 69–70, 165–66; nationality/nativity/immigration year of, 2; physician use by, 136, 140; social networks of, xii, 73, 113–14, 117, 120–23, 132; TDLs and, 112; understanding of, 1–19, 162
- Asian American Elders in New York City (AAENYC) Study (2000), xi; adaptation/acculturation characteristics in, 38–42; age distribution in, 30, 32; aging population data by race/ethnicity in, 23–25; bilingual interviewing in, 21; on citizenship, U.S., 32–33; data-collection process of, 21–22; data quality/sampling variation in, 22–23; data sources/sample of, 20–21; discussion of, 43–44; economic status in, 39–40, 42, 43; educational level in, 31, 35–37; employment status in, 31; gender distribution in, 29, 30, 32; immigration experiences in, 38, 41; interviewer training for, 21–22; language proficiency in, 38–39, 41–42; length of stay, in U.S. in, 30, 33; limitations of, 29; living arrangements in, 30, 34; marital status in, 30, 34–35; on public benefits, 31, 37; research methodology of, xii, 20–29; sampling error in, 26–27; sociocultural perspective in, 49–52; U.S. Census 2000 aging data v., 26–29, 28; U.S. Census demographic comparisons with, 29–43. *See also* demographic comparison, AAENYC study v. U.S. Census
- Asian American Federation of New York, xii, 20
- Asian and Pacific Islanders (API), 3
- Asian Indian. *See* Indian, Asian
- Asian refugees, psychological trauma of, 16
- Asiatic Barred Zone Act. *See* Immigration Act (1917)
- Balaswamy, S., 73
- Bangladesh, 1; patriarchal family system in, 89
- Bass, S., 151
- bilateral family system, 89–90
- blacks, xi, 145
- bodily pain, in SF-36 Health Survey, 57, 59, 61
- Buddhism, 3, 104; ancestor importance in, 92; Cambodia influenced by, 4; Vietnam influenced by, 4
- Burnette, D., 131
- Cambodia, 1, 9, 24; Buddhism influence on, 4

- cancer, 48, 54, 55, 107
- cardiovascular disease, 48
- caregiving relationship, of Asian  
American elders, 62, 84–85, 92
- Caro, F. G., 151
- Carstensen, L. L., 148–49
- CDC. *See* Center of Disease Control and Prevention
- Center of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 46–47, 54
- Chen, C., 158
- children:Asian American socialization of, 90; assistance from, 96, 114, 117, 118, 125, 153, 155, 168; assistance to, 114, 118, 120, 123, 153, 155, 168; contact with, 113, 115–16, 123, 153, 155
- children in proximity:as coping resources, 61, 63; depression and, 78, 80, 81, 84; family relationships and, 76
- China, 4; Confucianism influence on, 91–92; Cultural Revolution in, 10, 102; Great Leap Forward in, 10; Mao Zedong and, 10; patriarchal family system in, 89; volunteerism in, 149
- Chinese, xii, 6–7, 24; AAENYC study/U.S. Census sampling error of, 26; age distribution of, 30, 32; ancestor importance of, 97, 99, 102; arthritis of, 54, 55; assistance from children and, 118; assistance to children of, 114, 118, 123; backup help and, 117, 120; cancer of, 48, 55; children contact of, 113, 115–16; citizenship, U.S. of, 30, 33; community-based service use by, 134, 135; confidants, 117, 122; depression of, 77, 78, 82; diabetes of, 55; economic status of, 39–40, 42, 43; educational level of, 31, 35–37; employment status of, 31; family composition of, 113; filial obligation/responsibility and, 94, 97, 100, 124; foreign born, 1, 87; gender distribution of, 29, 30; generation gap and, 98, 101; government service use by, 134; grandparent caregiving and, 118, 147; health status, perceived of, 56; heart disease/failure/hypertension/stroke of, 54, 55; immigration after age 60 of, 3, 87; immigration experiences of, 38, 41; in-home service use by, 134, 135; language proficiency of, 38–39, 41–42; length of stay, in U.S. of, 30, 33; life satisfaction of, 77, 78; living arrangements of, 30, 34; marital status of, 30, 34–35; medical conditions rate for, 54; medical treatment, delayed of, 137; on nursing home use, 136, 137; parental authority and, 97; physician use by, 137; public benefits of, 31, 37; relatives/neighbors and, 114, 117, 117; SF-36 Health Survey and, 49; U.S. location of, 7; U.S. percentage of, 1
- Chinese Exclusion Act (1882), 5
- citizenship, U.S., AAENYC study/U.S. Census on, 30, 32–33
- Civil Rights Act (1964), 165
- cognitive appraisal, of life, 67, 72
- collectivism, of Asian American elders, 72
- community-based services, xii, 133, 134; Asian American elder low use of, 125–26; factors associated with, 138, 140; gender disparity in use of, 141; predisposing/enabling/need factors for, 139, 166–67
- confidants, Indian/Japanese/Chinese and, 117, 122
- Confucianism, 89; ancestor importance in, 92; Chinese/Korean/Japanese/Vietnamese culture and, 91–92; Cultural Revolution in China and, 10, 102; filial obligation/responsibility and, 109
- coping resources:children assistance as, 61, 63; children in proximity as, 61, 63; health related, quality of life as, 50, 52–53, 61, 63; religiosity as, 52–53, 158

- co-residence, 146; acculturation and, 110;  
in intergenerational relationships, 110
- cultural influences, xii, 101; depression  
and, 74, 80; on life satisfaction, 72–73;  
on psychosocial well-being, 67, 73–74
- Cultural Revolution, in China, 10, 102
- data-collection process, of AAENYC  
study, 21–22
- data quality, in AAENYC study, 22–23
- data sources, of AAENYC study, 20–21
- demographic comparison, AAENYC  
study v. U.S. Census (2000), 29–43;  
age distribution in, 32; educational  
level in, 35–36; gender distribution,  
29, 30, 32; length of stay, in U.S., 33;  
living arrangements in, 34; marital  
status in, 34–35; public benefits in, 37;  
U.S. citizenship in, 32–33
- depression, xii, 78, 82; acculturation and,  
71–72; Asian American elder under-  
estimation of, 68–69; children in  
proximity and, 78, 80, 81, 84; cultural  
influence on, 74, 80; DSM IV criteria  
for, 68; factors associated with, 70–72,  
77, 80; family relationship and, 70–71,  
74–75, 78, 80, 81, 84; GDS measure  
for, 52–53, 68, 74–76, 78, 166;  
harmonious relationships and, 78, 81;  
health measures of, 52; length of stay,  
in U.S. and, 78, 80, 81, 85–86; life  
satisfaction and, 74; life stress and, 61,  
64, 78, 80, 81; living arrangements  
and, 78, 81, 86; religiosity and, 78, 80,  
81, 84; social network support and,  
107; as suicide risk factor, 68–70, 166
- diabetes, 54, 55
- Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of  
Mental Disorders* (DSM IV),  
depression criteria of, 68
- disengagement theory, 108
- diversity, of Asian American elders, xi,  
43–44, 162
- Diwan, S., 73
- DSM IV. See *Diagnostic and Statistical  
Manual of Mental Disorders*
- Ecklund, E. H., 150
- economic status, in AAENYC study,  
39–40, 42, 43
- educational level: in AAENYC study, 31,  
35–37; as health disparity, 47; high  
school completion, 31, 35–36; less  
than high school, 31, 35; post-high  
school, 31, 36–37
- elder abuse, 125
- eldercare, xii; acculturation influence  
on, 93; filial obligations toward,  
92–93
- elder-friendly environments, xii, 161
- elders: early life inequities influence on,  
17; nutrition/health care of, 17; past  
events influence on, 16; resources for,  
19; risks/resiliency and, 18–19; status,  
acculturation influences on, 92
- emergency room service use, 136, 138–39;  
predisposing/enabling/need factors  
for, 138, 166–67
- emotional limitations, in SF-36 Health  
Survey, 58, 59, 61
- employment, immigration for, 3
- employment status, AAENYC study/U.S.  
Census on, 31
- ethnic diversification, xi; health related,  
quality of life outcomes, 60, 62; U.S.  
Census data for aging population,  
23–25
- exclusionary immigration  
policies: Chinese Exclusion Act as, 5;  
for immigrants, pre-1965, 4; Immigra-  
tion Act (1917) as, 5; of World War II, 6
- extended family, ancestors importance in,  
92, 93, 99, 101
- family composition, social network/  
support and, 113

- family organization: bilateral system of, 89–90; patriarchal/patrilineal/patrilocal system of, 89
- family relationship, xii; acculturation in, 93–94, 124–25; ancestor importance in, 92, 97; children in proximity and, 76; depression and, 70–71, 74–75, 78, 80, 81, 84; filial obligations toward elder care in, 92–93; GDS variables for, 75, 78; grandparent caregiving and, 156; hospital use and, 142; life satisfaction and, 72–73, 78, 80, 81, 84; organization in, 89–90; selfhood/family in, 90–92; traditional/current expectations toward, 87–105; Traditional Family Values Endorsement Scale measure for, 94–96. *See also* extended family
- Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics (2004), 47
- filial obligation/responsibility, 97, 109; cultural values/family expectations and, 101; of elder care, 92–93; extended family/ancestor knowledge importance in, 97, 99, 101; gender differences for, 102–3; generation gap and, 98, 99, 101; Lee on, 105; oldest son role and, 100; parental authority in, 97, 99, 102
- Filipino, xii, 7, 24; AAENYC study/U.S. Census sampling error of, 27; age distribution of, 30, 32; ancestor importance of, 97, 99; arthritis of, 54, 55; assistance from children and, 118; assistance to children of, 114, 118, 123; cancer of, 55; children contact with, 113, 115–16; citizenship ineligibility of, 6; community-based service use by, 134, 135; depression of, 77, 78, 82; diabetes of, 55; economic status of, 39–40, 42, 43; educational level of, 31, 35–37; employment status of, 31; family composition of, 113; family relationships, culture for, 91; filial obligation/responsibility and, 94, 97; foreign born, 1, 87; gender distribution of, 29, 30, 32; generation gap and, 98, 101; government services use by, 134; grandparent caregiving and, 118; health status, perceived of, 56; heart disease/failure/hypertension/stroke of, 54, 55; immigration after age 60 of, 3, 87; immigration experiences of, 38, 41; in-home service use by, 134, 135, 140; language proficiency of, 38–39, 41–42; length of stay, in U.S. of, 30, 33; life satisfaction of, 77, 78, 82; living arrangements of, 30, 34; marital status of, 30, 34–35; Medicaid use by, 133; medical conditions rate for, 54; medical treatment, delayed of, 137; on nursing home use, 136, 137; parental authority and, 97, 102; physician use by, 137; professionals, 7; public benefits of, 31, 37; relatives/neighbors and, 117; U.S. location of, 8; U.S. population of, 1, 27; WWII veterans/U.S. citizens and, 7. *See also* Philippines
- financial secure environment, for Asian American elders, 163–64
- foreign born, Asian American elders, 1, 87, 87–88
- formal services, utilization of, xii, 127–42; Asian American elders lack of, 128–29; barriers to, 129–30; community-based, 125–26, 133–35, 138, 139, 140–43, 166–67; cultural barriers for, 167; ethnicity/culture/formal service literature, 128–29; family support/health care needs literature, 129; government services, 133; health behavioral model of, 130–31; health services use in, 141–43; in-home/institutional, 134, 135, 138, 139, 140–43, 166–67; language barriers for,

- formal services, utilization of (*continued*)  
 132, 167; literature review for, 128–30;  
 measures for, 131–33; Mui/Burnette  
 on, 131; religiosity and, 132; service  
 needs and, 140; social network support  
 and, 132
- GDS. *See* Geriatric Depression Scale
- gender distribution, 61, 78, 81, 121, 141;  
 AAENYC study/U.S. Census on, 29,  
 30, 32; in U.S., 29
- generation gap, 86, 101–2, 121; filial  
 obligation/responsibility and, 97–99,  
 102; GDS variables for, 75; life  
 satisfaction and, 78, 80, 81; life stress  
 as, 61, 63–64; perceived, 96, 112–13;  
 psychosocial well-being and, 83–84
- Gentlemen's Agreement (1907/1908), 5
- Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS),  
 132–33; for depression, 52–53, 68,  
 74–76, 78, 166; on family relationship,  
 75, 78; on generation gap, 75; on  
 harmonious relationships, 75, 78; for  
 life satisfaction, 75; on life stress, 52,  
 76; as predictor variable of measure-  
 ment, 52–53; on psychosocial  
 well-being, 74–76; on religiosity, 76
- government services, 134; AAENYC  
 study/U.S. Census on, 31, 37;  
 Medicaid, 40, 53, 61, 76, 78, 81, 127,  
 132–33, 142, 167; Medicare, 40, 60, 61,  
 133, 138, 142; Social Security, 37, 40,  
 133; Supplemental Security Income  
 (SSI), 37, 40
- grandparent caregiving, xii, 92, 108, 118,  
 144; acculturation factors for, 156; age  
 and, 153; of Asian Americans, 93,  
 145–47; assistance from children and,  
 153; assistance to children and, 153;  
 children contact and, 153; factors  
 associated with, 154, 156; family  
 relationship and, 156; health factors  
 for, 156; health, perceived and, 153;  
 intergenerational exchange and, 157;  
 productive aging and, xii, 145–46, 152,  
 154; religiosity/spiritual factors and,  
 156, 158; sociodemographic character-  
 istics for, 156; Treas/Mazumdar on,  
 147
- Great Leap Forward, of Mao Zedong, 10
- harmonious relationships:depression and,  
 78, 81; GDS variables for, 75, 78; life  
 satisfaction and, 74, 78, 81; psychoso-  
 cial well-being and, 67–68, 74, 83
- Harris Interactive Research, Inc., 20, 22
- health, xii, 45–66; acculturation/system  
 for, 50; elder care for, 17; ethnic  
 practices for, 50; factors, 151–52;  
 grandparent caregiving and, 156;  
 measures for, 51–53; medical  
 conditions, self-reported as, 54, 55–56,  
 58, 61, 62; perceived, 96, 153, 155;  
 SF-36 Health Survey on measures of,  
 49, 51–53; sociocultural perspective  
 in, 49–53; socioeconomic variables  
 for, 53, 61; status/promotion and,  
 45–46; WHO on, 45–46. *See also*  
 physical health; SF-36 Health Survey
- health behavioral model, of Andersen,  
 130–31
- health disparities: CDC on Asian  
 American, 46–47; of education levels,  
 47; “Healthy People 2010” on, 47, 70;  
 of income, 47; of language barriers,  
 47, 50, 64–66, 127–28; as life stress, 76
- health insurance coverage:of Medicaid,  
 40, 53, 61, 76, 78, 81; of Medicare Part  
 A, 40, 60, 61; of Medicare Part B, 61
- health-related, quality-of-life  
 indicators: coping resources of, 50,  
 52–53, 61, 63; correlates of, 63–64;  
 ethnic differences in, 60, 62; health  
 services access as, 60; interventions  
 for, 62; language barriers and, 64–66;  
 life stress of, 61, 63–64; measures for,

- 51–53; mental health/physical health/  
social support as, 50; SF-36 Health  
Survey, factors associated with, 60;  
SF-36 Healthy Survey on measures of,  
49, 51–53
- health services, xii, 133; disease preven-  
tion, 45–46; length of stay, in U.S. and,  
141–42; Medicare/Medicaid and, 142;  
utilization/quality perception of, 135
- health status, perceived, 54, 55–56, 58, 62
- “Healthy People 2010,” on health  
disparities, 47, 70
- heart disease/failure, 48, 54, 55
- help-seeking behaviors, xii, 129
- Hepatitis B, 48
- heterogeneity, of Asian Americans, 3, 44,  
162
- Hinduism, 3, 104; ancestor importance  
in, 92; India family relationships  
influenced by, 91; Laos influenced  
by, 4
- Hispanics, xi, 145
- Hmong, 1, 9, 24
- hospital use, 136; family support and, 142;  
predisposing/enabling/need factors  
for, 138; religiosity and, 142
- hypertension, 54, 55
- IADLs. *See* Instrumental Activities of  
Daily Living
- immigrants, post-1965, 6–9; Chinese,  
6–7; family reunification of, 6;  
Filipino, 7; Indian, 7–8; Japanese, 8;  
Korean, 8–9; occupational immigra-  
tion of, 6; political asylum of, 6;  
Vietnamese, 9
- immigrants, pre-1965, 4–6, 60; from  
China/Philippines/Korea/Indian/  
Japan, 4; exclusionary policies for, 4;  
labor demands and, 4; segregation  
laws and, 5
- immigration: acculturation/adaptation  
and, 38, 41; Asian after age 60 by, 3,  
87; elder care decrease through, 94;  
for employment, 3; experiences in  
AAENYC study, 38, 41; life course  
and, 17–18; before middle age, 3;  
Welfare Reform Act and, 110; year, of  
Asian American elders, 2
- Immigration Act (1917), 5
- Immigration Act (1924), 6
- Immigration Act (1965), 6–7
- Immigration Act (1990), 7
- immigration experiences, AAENYC  
study on, 38, 41
- Immigration Services, Vietnamese/  
Indian use of, 133
- income, as health disparity, 47
- India: bilateral family system in southern,  
89; family bond emphasis in, 90–91;  
Great Britain rule of, 16; land  
ownership in, 4; multigenerational  
households in, 146; patriarchal family  
system in northern, 89
- Indian, Asian, xii, 7–8, 24; AAENYC  
study/U.S. Census sampling error of,  
27; age distribution of, 30, 32; ancestor  
importance of, 97, 99; arthritis of, 55;  
assistance from children and, 118;  
assistance to children by, 114, 118, 123;  
cancer, 55; children contact of, 113,  
115–16; community-based service use  
by, 134, 135; confidants, 117, 122;  
depression of, 77, 78, 82; diabetes of,  
55; economic status of, 39–40, 42, 43;  
educational level of, 31, 35–37;  
employment status of, 31; family  
composition of, 113; filial obligation/  
responsibility and, 97, 100; financial  
status of, 163; foreign born, 1, 87;  
gender distribution in AAENYC  
study/U.S. Census, 29, 30, 30, 32;  
generation gap and, 97, 101; govern-  
ment service use by, 134; grandparent  
caregiving and, 118; health status,  
perceived of, 54, 56; heart failure/

Indian, Asian (*continued*)

- hypertension/stroke of, 55; Immigration Act ban of, 5; immigration after age 60 of, 3, 87; immigration experiences of, 38, 41; Immigration Services use by, 133; in-home service use by, 134, 135; language proficiency of, 38–39, 41–42; length of stay, in U.S. of, 30, 33; life satisfaction of, 73, 77, 78; living arrangements of, 30, 34; marital status of, 30, 34–35; Medicaid use by, 133; medical conditions rate for, 54; medical treatment, delayed of, 137; on nursing home use, 136, 137; parental authority and, 97; physician use by, 136, 137; professionals, 7–8; public benefits of, 31, 37; relatives/neighbors and, 114, 117; U.S. location of, 8; U.S. population, 1, 27
- Indonesians, 1; bilateral family system of, 89
- in-home services, xii, 133–35, 134, 140; predisposing/enabling/need factors for, 139, 166–67
- Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs), 129
- intergenerational exchange, 120, 123–26; grandparent caregiving/volunteerism and, 157; Ishii-Kuntz on, 124–25; for psychosocial well-being, 124; Silverstein/Chen on, 158
- intergenerational relationships, xii, 106–26, 159; Asian American elders and, 109–12; co-residence in, 110; disengagement theory for, 108; factors associated with, 120; measures for, 112–13; modernization theory for, 108; social exchange/solidarity in, 107–9, 121; social network/support in, 106–7, 113–14, 117, 120, 121, 121–23; Strom/Strom on, 159

International Association of Gerontology, for the Second World Assembly on Aging, 170

Ishii-Kuntz, M., 124

- Japan, 4; Confucianism influence on, 91–92; filial piety in, 109; immigration ban of Koreans to, 5; Korean occupation by, 10; multigenerational households in, 146; Nationalist/Communist civil war in, 10; patriarchal family system in, 89; volunteerism in, 149–50; World War II and, 10
- Japanese, xii, 8; AAENYC study/U.S. Census sampling error of, 27; age distribution of, 30, 32; ancestor importance of, 97, 99; arthritis of, 55; assistance from children and, 118; assistance to children of, 114, 118, 123; cancer of, 55; children contact of, 113, 115–16; community-based service use by, 134, 135; confidants, 117, 122; depression of, 77, 78, 82; diabetes of, 55; economic status of, 39–40, 42, 43; educational level of, 31, 35–37; emergency room use by, 136; employment status of, 31; filial obligation/responsibility and, 97, 100, 124; financial status of, 163; foreign born, 1, 87; gender distribution of, 30, 32; generation gap and, 98, 101; government service use by, 134; grandparent caregiving and, 118; health status, perceived of, 56; heart failure/hypertension/stroke of, 55; immigration ban of, 5; immigration experiences of, 38, 41; in-home service use by, 134, 135; internment camps of, 16; language proficiency of, 38–39, 41–42; length of stay, in U.S. of, 30, 33; life satisfaction of, 77, 78; living arrangements of, 30, 34; marital status of, 30, 34–35, 53; medical conditions



- rate for, 54; medical treatment, delayed of, 137; military occupation of, 10; on nursing home use, 136, 137; parental authority and, 97, 102; physician use by, 137; public benefits of, 31, 37; relatives/neighbors and, 114, 117; SF-36 Health Survey and, 49; U.S. location of, 8
- Johnson-Reed Act. *See* Immigration Act (1924)
- Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations (2006), on language barriers, 66
- Jonnalagadda, S. S., 73
- Kahn, R. L., 122–23
- Korea, 4; ancestor importance in, 92; Confucianism influence on, 91–92; filial piety in, 109; Japanese occupation of, 10; patriarchal family system in, 89; volunteerism in, 149–50
- Korean, xii, 8–9, 24; AAENYC study/U.S. Census sampling error of, 26–27; age distribution of, 30, 32; ancestor importance of, 97, 99; arthritis of, 54, 55; assistance from children and, 118; assistance to children of, 114, 118, 123; cancer of, 48, 55; children contact of, 113, 115–16; community-based service use by, 134, 135; co-residence of, 110; depression of, 77; diabetes of, 55; economic status of, 39–40, 42; educational level of, 31, 35–37; employment status of, 31; family composition of, 113; filial obligation/responsibility and, 97, 100, 102, 124; foreign born, 1, 87; gender distribution of, 29, 30, 32; generation gap and, 98, 101, 102; government service use by, 134; grandparent caregiving and, 118, 147; health status, perceived of, 56; heart failure/failure/stroke of, 55; immigration after age 60 of, 3, 87; immigration experiences of, 38, 41; in-home service use by, 134; language proficiency of, 38–39, 41–42; length of stay, in U.S. of, 30, 33; life satisfaction of, 77, 78; living arrangements of, 30, 34; marital status of, 30, 34–35, 53; Medicaid use by, 133; medical conditions rate for, 54; medical treatment, delayed of, 137; on nursing home use, 137; parental authority and, 97; Park on, 4; physician use by, 137; professional immigrants of, 9; public benefits of, 31, 37; relatives/neighbors and, 117; U.S. location of, 8–9
- language barriers, 61, 160, 164–65; formal service use and, 132, 167; as health disparity, 47, 50, 64–66, 127–28; health related, quality of life and, 64–66; as life stress, 52, 61, 64–66, 76; social discrimination due to, 128
- language proficiency, 123–24; AAENYC study on, 38–39, 41–42
- Laotian, 1, 9, 24; Hinduism influence on, 4
- Lee, M. S., 105
- length of stay, in U.S., 61, 124; AAENYC study/U.S. Census on, 30, 33; depression and, 78, 80, 81, 85–86; health service use and, 141–42
- life course theory, 10–18; on aging, 67; immigration and, 17–18; Life Course Chart for, 11–15
- life satisfaction, xii, 78, 82, 152, 158; benefits of, 72–73; correlates of, 72–73; cultural beliefs influence on, 72–73; depression and, 74; Diwan/Jonnalagadda/Balaswamy on, 73; factors associated with, 77, 80; family satisfaction and, 72–73, 78, 80, 81, 84; GDS measure for, 75; generation gap

- life satisfaction (*continued*)  
 and, 78, 80, 81; harmony/interconnectedness variables for, 74; living arrangements and, 30, 34, 61, 78, 81, 86; religiosity and, 73, 78, 80, 81, 84; social network support and, 73
- life stress, 121, 126; depression and, 61, 64, 78, 80, 81; formal service use and, 132–33; GDS on, 52, 76; generation gap as, 61, 63–64; health disparity as, 76; health related, quality of life and, 61, 63–64; language barrier as, 52, 61, 64–66, 76; life satisfaction and, 78, 81
- “linguistic isolation,” in U.S. Census (1990), 39
- living arrangements, 61, 121; AAENYC study/U.S. Census on, 30, 34; acculturation influence on, 93–94; depression and, 78, 81, 86; life satisfaction and, 78, 80, 81, 86
- MacArthur Study on Aging, 144
- Manigbas, M., 125
- Mao Zedong, 10
- marital status, 53, 61, 78, 81, 121;  
 AAENYC study/U.S. Census on, 30, 34–35
- Mazumdar, S., 147
- McCarren-Walter Act (1952), 6
- Medicaid, 127, 132–33, 167; health services and, 142; as sociodemographic variable, 40, 53, 61, 76, 78, 81
- medical conditions, self-reported, 54, 55–56, 58, 61, 62
- medical treatment, delayed, 136, 137
- Medicare, 142, 167; Part A, 40, 60, 61, 138; Part B, 61, 138
- mental health, xii, 61; as decreased service risk factor, 129; GDS measurement for, 132–33; service under utilization of, 69–70, 165–66; service utilization for, 128–29; in SF-36 Health Survey, 58, 59
- mental health indicators: of depression, xii, 52–53, 61, 64, 68–72, 74–76, 80, 82, 84–86, 166; life satisfaction, xii, 30, 34, 61, 72–73, 75, 77–78, 78, 80, 81, 82, 84, 86, 152, 158
- Mjelde-Mossey, L. A., 149
- modernization theory, 108
- Mui, A. C., 131
- National Cancer Institute (NCI), 48
- National Channeling Demonstration project, 128
- nationality, of Asian American elders, 2
- National Origins Quota Act (1921), 6
- National Survey of Functional Health Status, 51
- Native Americans, xi, 145
- “Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders,” as racial category, 3
- nativity, of Asian American elders, 2
- NCI. *See* National Cancer Institute
- New York City 2000 Census, xii, 20
- nursing home care, 136, 137
- Older Americans* (2004), 47
- osteoporosis, 48
- Pakistan, 1, 24; patriarchal family system in, 89
- parental authority, 97, 99, 102
- Park, K., 4, 150
- patriarchal family system, 89, 111–12
- People’s Republic of China (PRC), 3;  
 Mao Zedong of, 10
- perceived health status. *See* health status, perceived
- Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA). *See* Welfare Reform Act
- Philippines, 4; bilateral family system in, 89; multigenerational households in, 146

- physical functioning, in SF-36 Health Survey, 57, 59, 61
- physical health, xii; arthritis in, 54, 55; cancer in, 48, 54, 55, 107; cardiovascular disease in, 48; CDC on statistics for, 54; chronic diseases of, 46; diabetes in, 54, 55; heart disease/hypertension/stroke in, 48, 54, 55; Hepatitis B in, 48; measures for, 51–53; medical conditions, self-reported for, 54, 55–56, 58, 61, 62; osteoporosis in, 48; in SF-36 Health Survey, 49, 51–53, 57, 59, 60; TB in, 48. *See also* health
- physical limitations, in SF-36 Health Survey, 57, 59, 61
- physician use, 136, 137, 140; predisposing/enabling/need factors for, 139, 166–67
- PRC. *See* People's Republic of China
- productive aging: Bass/Caro on, 151; conceptual framework for, 151; discussion of, 156–60; grandparent caregiving for, xii, 145–46, 152, 154; grandparenting among Asian Americans for, 146–47; measures for, 151–52; volunteerism for, xii, 147–50, 154
- proportional representation, between AAENYC study/U.S. Census data, 27
- PRWORA. *See* Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act
- psychosocial well-being, xi, 67–86; acculturation and, 71–72; cultural values and, 67, 73–74; depression and, xii, 52–53, 61, 64, 68–72, 74–76, 80, 82, 84–86, 166; family support and, 70–71; GDS measurement for, 74–76; generation gap and, 83–84; harmonious relationships and, 67–68, 74, 83; intergenerational exchange for, 124; life satisfaction measure for, 75–76; sociocultural framework for, 73–74; understanding of, 73–74
- public benefits, 31, 37, 37. *See also* government services
- quality-of-life indicators, health-related. *See* health-related, quality-of-life indicators
- race: *race alone population* of, 23; U.S. Census data for aging population, 23–25
- relatives/neighbors, social network/support and, 113–14, 117
- religiosity, 61, 96, 113, 152; as coping resource, 52–53, 158; depression and, 78, 80, 81, 84; formal service use and, 132; GDS measurement of, 76; grandparent caregiving and, 156, 158; hospital use and, 142; life satisfaction and, 73, 78, 80, 81, 84; positive self-care behaviors and, 167–68
- Research Agenda on Ageing for the 21st Century, 170
- risks/resiliency, for elderly, 18–19
- Rule of Three Obediences, 89
- sampling error, in AAENYC study v. U.S. Census 2000, 26–27
- sampling variation, in AAENYC study, 22–23
- San Francisco Protective Services Agency, 125
- SCCBS. *See* Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey
- Self-Help for the Elderly, Manigbas on, 125
- services: Asian American elderly environment for, 166–68; community based, xii, 125–26, 133, 134, 138, 139, 140–41, 166–67; health, xii, 45–46, 133, 135, 141–42, 142; in-home, xii, 133–35, 134, 139, 140, 166–67; need for, 140

- SF-36 Health Survey: bodily pain in, 57, 59; as dependent variable of health measures, 51–52; emotional limitations in, 58, 59, 61; factors associated with, 60; general health in, 57, 59; mental health in, 58, 59; physical functioning/limitations in, 57, 59, 61; on quality of life measures, 49; quality of life outcome measures in, 57–58; social functioning in, 58, 59, 61; vitality in, 57, 59
- Silverstein, M., 158
- Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey (SCCBS), 150
- social exchange theory, 107–8
- social functioning, in SF-36 Health Survey, 58, 59, 61
- “social network convoy model,” of Kahn/Antonucci, 122–23
- social network support, xii, 106–7, 121, 121–23; Antonucci/Akiyama on, 122; assistance from children in, 114, 117; assistance to children in, 120; backup help in, 117, 120; children contact in, 113; confidant in, 117; depression and, 107; family composition in, 113; formal service use and, 132; life satisfaction and, 73; siblings/relatives/neighbors in, 113–14, 117, 117; unmet needs in, 120
- Social Security, 40, 133; AAENYC study/U.S. Census on, 37
- sociocultural perspective: on health, of Asian American elders, 49–53; on psychosocial well-being, 73–74
- sociodemographic variable, 2, 20–44, 151; age as, 61, 78, 81, 121; for formal service use, 131–32; gender as, 61, 78, 81, 121; for grandparent caregiving, 156; for health, of Asian American elders, 53; length of stay, in U.S. as, 61, 78, 81, 121; life stress factors as, 76; living arrangements as, 61, 78, 81, 121; marital status as, 61, 78, 81, 121; Medicaid as, 40, 53, 61, 76, 78, 81, 121; Medicare Part A as, 61; Medicare Part B of, 61; private health insurance as, 61
- socioemotional selectivity theory, of Carstensen, 148–49
- solidarity, measurement of, 112–13
- Sri Lanka, 1; bilateral family system in, 89
- SSI. *See* Supplemental Security Income
- stresses, everyday life. *See* life stress
- stressful life events variable, of GDS, 77
- stroke, 54, 55
- Strom, R. D., 159
- Strom, S. K., 159
- suicide, depression as risk factor for, 68–70, 166
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 40; AAENYC study/U.S. Census on, 37
- tasks of daily living (TDLs), Asian American elders and, 112
- TB. *See* tuberculosis
- TDLs. *See* tasks of daily living
- Thailand, 1, 24; bilateral family system in, 89
- traditional characteristics: of Asian Americans, 89–93; in family relationships, 87–105
- Traditional Family Values Endorsement Scale, on family relationships, 94–96
- trauma, psychological, of Asian refugees, 16
- Treas, J., 147
- tuberculosis (TB), 48
- Tydings-McDuffie Act (1934), 6
- UN International Plan of Action on Aging, 170
- United Nations Office on Ageing, 170
- U.S. Census (1990), 39

- U.S. Census (2000), xi, xii, 20; AAENYC study aging data v., 26–29, 28; AAENYC study demographic comparison with, 29–43; age distribution in, 30, 32; aging population data by race/ethnicity in, 23–25; educational level in, 31, 35–37; employment status in, 31; gender distribution in, 29, 30, 32; length of stay, in U.S. in, 30, 33; living arrangements in, 30, 34; marital status in, 30, 34–35; population age 65 and older, 24; on public benefits, 37; race categories of, 24; on U.S. citizenship, 32–33
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (USDHHS), 47
- USDHHS. *See* U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
- values, traditional: of eldercare, xii, 92–93; of family relationships, xii, 90–92, 103
- Vietnam: bilateral family system in southern, 89; Buddhism influence on, 4; Confucianism influence on, 91–92; filial piety in, 109; French colonial occupation of, 16; multigenerational households in, 146; patriarchal family system in northern, 89
- Vietnamese, xii, 24; age distribution of, 30, 32; ancestor importance of, 97, 99; arthritis of, 54, 55; assistance from children and, 118; assistance to children of, 114, 118; cancer of, 48, 55; children contact with, 113, 115–16; community-based service use by, 134, 135; coping resources of, 53; depression of, 77, 78, 82; diabetes of, 55; economic status of, 39–40, 42; educational level of, 31, 35–37; employment status of, 31; family composition of, 113; filial obligation/responsibility and, 100, 102; foreign born, 1, 87; gender distribution of, 29, 30, 32; generation gap and, 98, 101; government service use by, 134; grandparent caregiving and, 118, 147; health status, perceived of, 54, 56; heart disease/failure/hypertension/stroke of, 54, 55; immigration after age 60 of, 3, 87; immigration after Vietnam War of, 9; immigration experiences of, 38, 41; Immigration Services use by, 133; in-home service use by, 134, 135, 140; language proficiency of, 38–39, 41–42; length of stay, in U.S. of, 30, 33, 53; life satisfaction of, 77, 78, 82; living arrangements of, 30, 34; marital status of, 30, 34–35; medical conditions rate for, 54; medical treatment, delayed of, 137; on nursing home use, 136, 137; parental authority and, 97, 102; physician use by, 137; population, smallest segment of U.S., 27; public benefits of, 31, 37; relatives/neighbors and, 114, 117, 117; U.S. location of, 9
- Vietnam War (1975), 16; Vietnamese immigration after, 9
- vitality, in SF-36 Health Survey, 57, 59, 61
- volunteerism, xii, 149, 151; acculturation and, 157; age and, 155; assistance from children and, 155; assistance to children and, 155; benefits of, 148; children contact and, 155; Ecklund/Park on, 150; factors associated with, 154, 156; health, perceived and, 155; intergenerational caregiving and, 157; Mjelde on, 149; productive aging and, xii, 147–50, 154; religiosity/spiritual factors and, 156, 158; Wilson and, 149
- War Brides Act (1945), 6
- Welfare Reform Act (1996), 110, 163

WHO. *See* World Health Organization

Wilson, J., 149

World Assembly on Aging, Second  
(2002), 46

World Health Organization (WHO), on  
health status/promotion, 45-46

*World Healthy Survey* (2003), 46

World War II: exclusionary immigration

laws for Asian women, 6; Japanese

American internment camps during, 16

Yuji Ichioka, 3